

Progress against so formidable an enemy has been slow, but significant. Our research has led to many encouraging achievements:

- The survival of many children with acute leukemia for periods of two to three years, and in some instances five or more years, gives us renewed hope that this terrifying disease can be conquered.
- More than 50 percent of patients treated with intensive doses of X-ray for localized Hodgkins disease have been cured.
- New techniques, involving the concentration of drugs in brain tumors, have stimulated the search for better drugs to treat these cancers.
- Malignant tumors of the eye have been cured in many patients by combined radiation, surgery, and drug treatment, without loss of useful vision.

The incidence and death rates for cancer, however, continue to increase. We must redouble our support of the scientists, physicians, and health agencies who are battling this malignant public enemy.

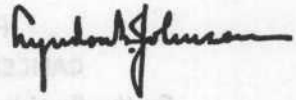
36 USC 150.

To impress upon our people the urgency of the cancer problem, a joint resolution of Congress adopted March 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 148), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation setting aside the month of April as Cancer Control Month.

ACCORDINGLY, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April 1968 as Cancer Control Month; and I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I also ask the medical and allied health professions, the communications industries, and all other interested persons and groups to unite during the appointed month in public reaffirmation of this Nation's efforts to control cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3837

WORLD TRADE WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A new era of world trade is opening. The challenges are great—the opportunities unlimited.

The United States must meet the challenges, and seize the opportunities to increase our economic growth and the well-being of our citizens.

March 27, 1968

The United States also has heavy responsibilities in preserving a favorable trade balance and maintaining the soundness of the free world monetary system. The United States dollar is, at present, the cornerstone of that system. Its strength abroad depends on keeping our foreign earnings and spending in reasonable balance.

In recent years our outflow of dollars has far exceeded the inflow, and we have a dangerous deficit in our international accounts. This situation cannot be allowed to continue.

That is why we have taken action this year to bring our balance of payments closer to equilibrium. The measures we have undertaken will insure the continued strength of the dollar.

An essential element of this program is the expansion of our exports of goods and services to bring in more dollars.

Last year saw new records in United States trade. We exported *\$31 billion* worth of our merchandise, *\$2 billion* more than the year before. We also provided the greatest market ever for the products of other nations, importing *\$27 billion* worth of goods.

But we must sell even more overseas. The great success of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations offers us this opportunity.

The fruits of the Kennedy Round, which produced the broadest reduction in import duties in history, will be vast new trading opportunities for the United States and for other countries.

The tariff concessions cover \$40 billion in world trade. Other countries granted the United States concessions on some \$8 billion of our industrial and agricultural products—more than one-fourth of our total exports. We reduced duties on about the same volume of our imports. The United States and other major trading nations put the first stage of these reductions into effect this year.

If we are to take advantage of these new opportunities to increase our sales abroad, we must do everything possible to make our goods better and less expensive and to make them available in foreign markets.

We must make every effort to insure stable prices in order to meet foreign competition at home and abroad.

Our success depends on the prompt enactment of legislation now before the Congress. First and foremost, the penny-on-a-dollar tax bill is the key element in our prudent program to restrain inflation and strengthen our competitive position in world markets. My recommendations to strengthen the financing of our exports and the promotion of our sales abroad are also vital to the long-run improvement we can and will achieve.

World trade joins nations in economic progress. It creates more jobs, encourages investments, and raises family incomes. It makes more consumer goods available and at lower prices. It allows nations to make more productive use of their manpower and machines.

The gains won at Geneva last summer moved the world closer to the healthy trading conditions on which the prosperity of many nations depends.

We look forward, too, to increasing trade in peaceful goods and technology with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations as a positive contribution to mutual trust, fruitful cooperation, and lasting peace.

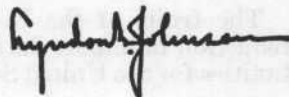
Our objective must be to take advantage of the new trading opportunities to sell our goods abroad.

In 1968, World Trade Week has greater significance than ever before.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 19, 1968, as World Trade Week; and I request the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials to cooperate in the observance of that week.

I also urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, professional, and civic groups, as well as the people of the United States generally, to observe World Trade Week with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, ceremonies, and other appropriate activities designed to promote continuing awareness of the importance of world trade to our economy and our relations with other nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3838

NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For nearly fifty years, voluntary school safety patrols have performed a distinguished service to other children going to and from school. The volunteer patrol has not only safeguarded countless young lives; it has, by example, taught obedience to traffic laws and the observance of safe pedestrian practices.

During this period of almost half a century, more than sixteen million youngsters have given freely of their time that their fellow students might walk to school safely.

With the encouragement and assistance of the schools, parent-teacher associations, police and traffic engineers, motor clubs, and others, the School Safety Patrol Program has helped bring about a significant improvement in the traffic death and injury rates of school children.

To give well-earned recognition to the accomplishments and efforts of school safety patrols, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved March 29, 1968, has designated the second week of May of 1968 as National School Safety Patrol Week, and has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for its observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week of May 5 to 11, 1968, as National

March 29, 1968

Ante, p. 69.